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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 KENT W. UNDERWOOD, on behalf of  
11 himself and all others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 PREMERA BLUE CROSS, a Washington  
15 corporation,

16 Defendant.  
17

No. C15-516

**COMPLAINT – CLASS ACTION**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

18 Plaintiff Kent W. Underwood, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, alleges  
19 the following against Defendant Premera Blue Cross, based on personal knowledge with respect to  
20 himself and his own acts and upon information and belief as to all other matters derived from,  
21 among other things, the investigation of counsel, including review of publicly available documents  
22 and information.

23 **SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

24 1. This is a class action brought by Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other  
25 persons harmed by the cyberattack and breach of Premera's information technology ("IT")  
26 systems which occurred on or about May 5, 2014 and thereafter (the "Class," "Class Members")  
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1 as well as a sub-class of Washington State residents with respect to Counts VII, VIII and IX (the  
2 “Sub-Class,” “Sub-Class Members”).

3 2. On or about March 17, 2015, Premera publicly announced that it discovered a  
4 sophisticated cyberattack on its IT systems that compromised the personal identifying  
5 information (“PII”) (including names, dates of birth, member ID/social security numbers,  
6 addresses, phone numbers, email addresses and employment information), bank account  
7 information, and confidential health care information of approximately 11 million customers.  
8 News reports indicate that this is the biggest data breach of healthcare information which has  
9 ever occurred.

10 3. Premera discovered the cyberattack on January 29, 2015. The Company’s  
11 investigation has revealed that the initial attack occurred on May 5, 2014, several weeks after  
12 federal authorities had determined that Premera was susceptible to such an attack. Premera did  
13 not begin mailing notifications to affected customers, consumers and vendors until March 17,  
14 2015. On information and belief, no law enforcement agency instructed Premera that notice of  
15 the data breach to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members would impede  
16 investigation.

17 4. Premera’s investigation of the breach is ongoing and the full extent of the PII and  
18 private banking and healthcare information accessed by the hackers has yet to be disclosed. The  
19 dates the Premera data breach began or ended are not definitively known at this time.

20 5. The PII and private banking and healthcare information Premera admits was  
21 accessed by hackers contain everything criminals need to engage in identity theft, and to  
22 perpetrate medical care and insurance fraud for which Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
23 Members could be held financially responsible. According to experts, the type of PII and private  
24 banking and healthcare information the hackers accessed constitute the “keys to the kingdom” to  
25 commit any kind of identity theft and could also cause damage to Class and Sub-Class Members  
26 in the future, including not just Class and Sub-Class Members but also their entire families.

1           6.       Premera engaged in intentional misconduct in failing to rectify its susceptibility to  
2 a cyberattack even after it was told there was a problem by government auditors.

3           7.       The litany of Premera's negligence, and violations of law and contract includes:  
4 (1) failing to take adequate and reasonable measures to ensure its IT systems were protected; (2)  
5 ignoring warnings from federal government auditors that its IT systems were outdated and  
6 vulnerable; (3) failing to take available steps to prevent and stop the data breach from ever  
7 happening; (4) failing to disclose to its customers the material facts that it did not have adequate  
8 IT systems and security practices to safeguard customers' PII and private banking and healthcare  
9 information, including clinical information; and (5) failing to provide timely and adequate notice  
10 of the data breach. Premera's negligence and violations of law and contract have left a long trail  
11 of substantial consumer harm and injuries to Premera insureds, primarily in the state of  
12 Washington but also in Alaska, Oregon and Arizona, and to consumers across the United States  
13 as the breach also affected members of other Blue Cross Blue Shield plans who sought treatment  
14 in Washington or Alaska and certain vendors.

15           8.       Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members entrusted Premera with their  
16 PII and private banking and healthcare information, and rightfully expected Premera to protect  
17 and safeguard that information from outsiders. Yet Premera failed to do so, ignoring warnings  
18 from federal auditors that its IT systems were outdated and vulnerable.

19           9.       Premera is offering two years of free credit-monitoring and identity-theft-  
20 protection services to those affected by the breach. Such protection has not been proved  
21 foolproof. It does not protect against health care fraud committed by criminals using an  
22 individual's private healthcare information. Moreover, the risk of identity theft and medical  
23 insurance fraud using the PII and private banking and healthcare information the hackers  
24 accessed will continue to exist for the rest of the affected individuals' lives.

1 **PARTIES**

2 10. Plaintiff Kent W. Underwood is a resident and citizen of the State of Washington  
3 and had a health insurance policy written by Premera during the time of the data breach alleged  
4 herein.

5 11. Defendant Premera is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the  
6 State of Washington with its principal place of business located at 7001 220th Street SW,  
7 Building 1, Mountlake Terrace, Washington 98043. Premera sells insurance policies and  
8 conducts insurance business in the State of Washington and throughout the United States.

9 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10 12. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness  
11 Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2). The amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest  
12 and costs. At least one member of the putative Class is a citizen of a state different from  
13 Defendant's state of citizenship. There are more than 100 putative class members.

14 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Premera is  
15 incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, maintains its principal place of business  
16 in Washington, regularly conducts and transacts business in Washington, and has sufficient  
17 minimum contacts with Washington. Premera intentionally avails itself of the laws of the State  
18 of Washington by marketing and selling insurance in Washington to millions of consumers  
19 nationwide, including Washington citizens.

20 14. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because Premera's  
21 principal place of business is in this District and a substantial part of the events, acts, and  
22 omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

23 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

24 15. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
25 23(a) and (b)(3), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, the Class consisting of all  
26 persons in the United States, and the Sub-Class comprised of residents of the State of  
27 Washington with respect to Counts VII, VIII and IX herein, who have had health insurance

1 coverage by Premera since 2002 and had their PII and private banking and healthcare  
2 information improperly accessed between May 5, 2014 and January 29, 2015, due to Premera's  
3 IT security breach and were damaged thereby. The Class and Sub-Class do not include the  
4 officers or directors of the Defendant.

5 16. The Class consists of millions of Premera insureds and other consumers  
6 throughout the United States. The Sub-Class consists of millions of Premera insureds who are  
7 residents and citizens of the State of Washington. While the exact numbers of Class and Sub-  
8 Class Members and the identities of individual Class and Sub-Class Members are unknown at  
9 this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, based on the fact that  
10 millions of Premera insureds and other consumers have been affected, the Class and Sub-Class  
11 Members are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

12 17. Premera's conduct affected all Class and Sub-Class Members in exactly the same  
13 way. The Company's failure to properly safeguard its IT systems, even after being told of issues  
14 with its systems, is uniform among the Class and Sub-Class Members.

15 18. Questions of law and fact common to all members of the Class and Sub-Class  
16 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. Such questions of law and  
17 fact common to the Class and Sub-Class include:

- 18 a. whether Premera acted wrongfully by failing to properly safeguard its insureds'  
19 PII and private banking and healthcare information;
- 20 b. whether Premera failed to give timely and adequate notice of the data breach;
- 21 c. whether Premera's conduct violated the law;
- 22 d. whether Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members have been  
23 damaged, and, if so, what is the appropriate relief; and,
- 24 e. whether Premera breached express and implied contracts with Plaintiff and Class  
25 and Sub-Class Members by failing to properly safeguard their PII and private banking and  
26 healthcare information.

1           19. Plaintiff's claims, as described herein, are typical of the claims of all other Class  
2 and Sub-Class Members, as the claims of Plaintiff and all other Class and Sub-Class Members  
3 arise from the same set of facts regarding Premera's failure to protect the Class and Sub-Class  
4 Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information. Plaintiff maintains no interests  
5 antagonistic to the interests of other Class and Sub-Class Members.

6           20. Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and has retained  
7 competent counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions of this type. Accordingly,  
8 Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class and Sub-Class and will fairly and adequately  
9 protect the interests of the Class and Sub-Class Members.

10           21. This class action is a fair and efficient method of adjudicating the claim of  
11 Plaintiff and the Class and Sub-Class Members for the following reasons:

12               a. common questions of law and fact predominate over any  
13 question affecting any individual Class and Sub-Class Members;

14               b. the prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the  
15 Class and Sub-Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications  
16 with respect to individual members of the Class and Sub-Class, thereby  
17 establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant or would allow  
18 the claims of some members of the Class and Sub-Class to adversely affect  
19 other Class and Sub-Class Members' ability to protect their interests, or  
20 adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class and Sub-Class  
21 which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other  
22 members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their  
23 ability to protect their interests;

24               c. this forum is appropriate for litigation of this action since a  
25 substantial portion of the transactions, acts, events, and omissions alleged herein  
26 occurred in this District;

27               d. Plaintiff anticipates no difficulty in the management of this  
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1 litigation as a class action; and

2 e. the Class and Sub-Class Members are readily definable, and  
3 prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious  
4 litigation, while also providing redress for claims that may be too small to  
5 support the expense of individual, complex litigation.

6 22. For these reasons, a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair  
7 and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

## 8 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

### 9 **Premera's Policies On Protection of PII and Private Banking and Health Care Information**

10 23. In its Notice of Privacy Practices (which all insureds received), Premera stated  
11 and represented that it would protect its insureds' PII and private banking and healthcare  
12 information and keep it confidential. The Notice of Privacy Practices appearing on Premera's  
13 website states and represents in relevant part as follows:

#### 14 **THE PRIVACY OF YOUR MEDICAL AND FINANCIAL** 15 **INFORMATION IS VERY IMPORTANT TO US.**

16 At Premera Blue Cross, we are committed to maintaining the confidentiality  
17 of your medical and financial information, which we refer to as your  
18 "personal information," regardless of format: oral, written, or electronic.

18 \* \* \*

#### 19 **OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO PROTECT YOUR PERSONAL** 20 **INFORMATION**

21 Under both the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996  
22 (HIPAA) and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, Premera Blue Cross must take  
23 measures to protect the privacy of your personal information. In addition,  
24 other state and federal privacy laws may provide additional privacy  
25 protection. Examples of your personal information include your name,  
26 Social Security number, address, telephone number, account number,  
27 employment, medical history, health records, claims information, etc.

28 We protect your personal information in a variety of ways. For example,  
we authorize access to your personal information by our employees and

1 business associates only to the extent necessary to conduct our business of  
2 serving you, such as paying your claims. We take steps to secure our  
3 buildings and electronic systems from unauthorized access. We train our  
4 employees on our written confidentiality policy and procedures and  
5 employees are subject to discipline if they violate them. Our privacy policy  
6 and practices apply equally to personal information about current and  
former members; we will protect the privacy of your information even if  
you no longer maintain coverage through us.

7 We are required by law to:

- 8 ☐ protect the privacy of your personal information;  
9 ☐ provide this Notice explaining our duties and privacy practices regarding  
10 your personal information;  
11 ☐ notify you following a breach of your unsecured personal information;  
12 and  
☐ abide by the terms of this Notice.

13 24. In the Premera Blue Cross Code of Conduct 2014 published on Premera's primary  
14 website, the Company stated and represented in relevant part as follows:

15 We are committed to complying with federal and state privacy laws,  
16 including the HIPAA privacy regulations, that protect financial and  
17 health information of our customers. We use the following privacy  
18 principles to guide our actions:

19 Customers - Customers should enjoy the full array of privacy protections  
20 afforded to them by law and routinely granted by their providers. This is  
21 a values-based approach whereby we are focused on two core values:  
Customer Care and Integrity.

22 \* \* \*

23 We are committed to ensuring the security of our facilities and electronic  
24 systems to prevent unauthorized access to Premera's and our customers'  
25 personal protected information (PPI).

26 We are expected to be aware of and follow established corporate  
27 policies, processes and procedures that are designed to secure our  
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buildings and electronic systems. We are all responsible for maintaining the security of our campuses and buildings.

25. Premera's statements and representations ensuring Premera customers and consumers of the soundness of its IT security, as stated and represented in Premera's published privacy policies and in the Company's other public representations, were intended by Premera to induce consumers to purchase health insurance from Premera and falsely inflated the price of Premera insurance, allowing Premera and/or its affiliates to charge higher premiums for insurance. In purchasing Premera health insurance, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members reasonably relied on, and were induced by, Premera's representations that it would take affirmative and commercially reasonable measures to protect their PII and private banking and healthcare information and actively prevent disclosure and unauthorized access.

#### **The Data Breach**

26. On March 17, 2015, Premera publicly announced that on January 29, 2015, it had discovered that cyber attackers executed a sophisticated attack and gained unauthorized access to Premera's IT systems, that the initial attack occurred on May 5, 2014, and that the cyberattack exposed PII and private banking and healthcare information of 11 million Premera customers.

27. According to Premera, its investigation has determined that the cyber attackers may have gained unauthorized access to applicants and members' information, including member name, date of birth, email address, address, telephone number, Social Security number, member identification numbers, bank account information and claims information, including clinical information. The Company stated that the cyber attackers may have gained access to information dating as far back as 2002.

28. The data breach affected Premera Blue Cross, Premera Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alaska, and Premera's affiliated companies, Vivacity and Connexion Insurance Solutions Inc. The data breach impacts millions of consumers in Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Arizona. About six million people whose accounts were accessed are residents of Washington State, where Premera customers include employees of Amazon.com Inc., Microsoft Corp., and

Starbucks Corp. Premera announced that 250,000 customers of its LifeWise affiliate for Washington, Oregon and Arizona, and LifeWise Assurance were also affected.

29. The data breach also affected members of other Blue Cross Blue Shield plans who sought treatment in Washington or Alaska. Individuals who do business with Premera and provided Premera with their email address, personal bank account number or social security number are also affected.

### **Premera Ignored Warnings Leading Up To the Breach**

30. As reported on March 19, 2015 in the *Seattle Times*, federal auditors had warned Premera that its IT security procedures were inadequate in April 2014, three weeks before hackers infiltrated Premera IT systems. The audit was conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (“OPM”).

31. The federal auditors examined Premera’s IT systems because Premera is one of the insurance carriers participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. OPM auditors examined Premera’s IT applications used to manage claims from federal workers, but also the Company’s larger IT infrastructure.

32. In one part of the IT audit, federal auditors conducted vulnerability scans and found Premera was not implementing critical patches and other software updates in a timely manner. “Failure to promptly install important updates increases the risk that vulnerabilities will not be remediated and sensitive data could be breached,” the auditors wrote.

33. The OPM auditors also found that several Premera servers contained software applications so old that they were no longer supported by the vendors and had known security problems, that Premera servers contained “insecure configurations” that could grant hackers access to sensitive information, and that Premera needed better physical controls to prevent unauthorized access to its data center.

34. The OPM auditors gave Premera ten recommendations to fix the identified IT problems, and noted that some of the vulnerabilities could be exploited by hackers and expose sensitive information.

1           35.     Premera received the audit findings on April 18, 2014, according to federal  
2 records. Premera did not respond to the OPM audit findings until June 30, 2014, and claimed  
3 that it had made some changes and planned to implement others before the end of 2014.

4           36.     Premera claimed to the federal auditors that it would start using procedures to  
5 properly update its software, but also claimed to the OPM audit team it believed it was in  
6 compliance in managing “critical security patches.” The federal auditors responded that their  
7 vulnerability scans indicated the Company was not in compliance with that specific aspect.

8           37.     In addition to failing timely to implement the recommendations from the federal  
9 auditors, on information and belief, the tens of millions of Premera records containing sensitive  
10 PII and private banking and healthcare information of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
11 Members were not encrypted. Encryption is the process of encoding information in such a way  
12 that only authorized parties can read it. Properly encrypted records would have been useless to  
13 hackers.

14 **Premera’s Improper Delay In Notifying Affected Consumers of the Data Breach**

15           38.     Despite admittedly discovering the data breach on January 29, 2015, in its public  
16 statement on March 17, 2015, Premera announced that it was only beginning to mail letters that  
17 day to the approximately 11 million affected customers.

18           39.     Washington State Insurance Commissioner Mike Kreidler stated in a news release  
19 on March 17, 2015 that he is concerned about the six-week delay from when Premera learned of  
20 the attack to when it was announced.

21           40.     On information and belief, no law enforcement agency instructed Premera that  
22 notification to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members would impede investigation.

23           41.     As of the date of this Complaint, all Premera customers and consumers affected  
24 by the data breach have not yet received written notification from Premera that their PII and  
25 private banking and healthcare information have been compromised.

## **Harm to Plaintiff and Other Class and Sub-Class Members**

42. This is the largest breach reported to date involving patient medical information, according to Dave Kennedy, an expert in healthcare security who is chief executive of TrustedSEC LLC.

43. Health-care data can be more valuable to cybercriminals than financial data because it has a longer shelf life and criminals use it to create a variety of false claims and records, according to Paul Bantick, technology media and business-services underwriter at Beazley, a global crisis-management firm and cyber-breach insurer. According to Bantick, data stolen from health insurers and hospitals typically fetch at least ten times more than credit-card numbers on the black market.

44. According to <http://kaiserhealthnews.org/news/rise-of-identity-theft/>, the definition of medical identity theft is the fraudulent acquisition of someone's personal information – name, Social Security number, health insurance number – for the purpose of illegally obtaining medical services or devices, insurance reimbursements or prescription drugs. Pam Dixon, the founder and executive director of World Privacy Forum is quoted as stating “Medical identity theft is a growing and dangerous crime that leaves its victims with little to no recourse for recovery,” and “Victims often experience financial repercussions and worse yet, they frequently discover erroneous information has been added to their personal medical files due to the thief's activities.”

45. According the U.S. Department of Justice, victims of identity theft have had, among other things, bank accounts wiped out, credit histories ruined, and jobs and valuable possessions taken away. In some cases, they have even been arrested for crimes committed by others using their name. The financial toll exacted by identity theft can be crippling, and the emotional trauma can be as devastating. A Federal Reserve Bank of Boston document states that identity thieves often use a stolen identity again and again and that it is very common for victims to learn thieves have opened and accessed accounts spanning several years.

1           46. For the rest of their lives, Plaintiff and other Class and Sub-Class Members will  
2 be forced to spend additional hours maintaining heightened diligence of all of their bank and  
3 card accounts, medical policies, tax returns, etc., for fear of acts of identity theft against them  
4 and their families.

5           47. The damages, ascertainable losses and injuries, including to their money or  
6 property, and their medical histories, which have been and will be suffered by Plaintiff and the  
7 other Class and Sub-Class Members as a direct result of Premera's violations of law, negligence  
8 and breach of contract include, without limitation: (a) theft of their PII and private banking and  
9 healthcare information; (b) costs associated with the detection and prevention of identity theft  
10 and unauthorized use of their financial accounts; (c) loss of use of and access to their account  
11 funds and costs associated with the inability to obtain money from their accounts or being  
12 limited in the amount of money they are permitted to obtain from their accounts, including  
13 missed payments on bills and loans, late charges and fees, and adverse effects on their credit  
14 including adverse effects on their credit scores and adverse credit notations; (d) costs associated  
15 with time spent and the loss of productivity from taking time to address and attempt to  
16 ameliorate and mitigate the actual and future consequences of the Premera data breach, including  
17 without limitation, finding fraudulent charges, cancelling and reissuing cards, imposition of  
18 withdrawal and purchase limits on compromised accounts, and the stress, nuisance and  
19 annoyance of dealing with all issues resulting from the data breach for the rest of their lives; (e)  
20 the imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from potential fraud and identity theft  
21 posed by their PII and private banking and healthcare information being placed in the hands of  
22 criminals and being misused via the sale of consumers' information on the Internet black market;  
23 (f) damages to and diminution in value of their personal and financial information entrusted to  
24 Premera for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining health insurance from Premera and with  
25 the understanding that Premera would safeguard their PII and private banking and healthcare  
26 information against theft and not allow access and misuse of their data by others; (g) purchases  
27 of Premera insurance policies that Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members would  
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1 not have purchased had Premera disclosed that it lacked adequate systems and procedures to  
2 reasonably safeguard customers' PII and private banking and healthcare information and had  
3 Premera provided timely and accurate notice of the data breach; (h) premium overpayments  
4 made to Premera for insurance policies during the data breach in that a portion of the premiums  
5 for such policies paid by Plaintiff and the other Class Members was for the costs of Premera  
6 providing reasonable and adequate safeguards and security measures to protect customers' PII  
7 and private banking and healthcare information, which Premera failed to do and, as a result,  
8 Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members did not receive what they paid for and were  
9 overcharged by Premera; and (i) the continued risk to their PII and private banking and  
10 healthcare information, which remains in the possession of Premera and which is subject to  
11 further breaches so long as Premera fails to implement appropriate and adequate measures to  
12 protect PII and private banking and healthcare information in its possession.

### 13 **COUNT I**

### 14 **NEGLIGENCE**

15 48. Plaintiff incorporates and re-allege all allegations contained in the preceding  
16 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

17 49. Premera owed a duty to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members to  
18 exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting and protecting  
19 their PII and private banking and healthcare information in its possession from being  
20 compromised, lost, stolen, accessed and misused by unauthorized persons. This duty included,  
21 among other things, designing, maintaining, and testing Premera's computer network and IT  
22 systems to ensure that Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private  
23 banking and healthcare information in Premera's possession were adequately secured and  
24 protected.

25 50. Premera further owed a duty to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
26 Members to implement processes in a timely manner that would detect a breach of its IT systems  
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1 and to prevent mass exports of PII and private banking and healthcare information outside of the  
2 Premera IT systems.

3 51. Premera owed a duty to Plaintiff and the other and Sub-Class Class Members to  
4 provide security consistent with industry standards and requirements under the circumstances, to  
5 ensure that its computer systems and networks, and the personnel responsible for them,  
6 adequately protected the PII and private banking and healthcare information of Plaintiff and the  
7 other Class Members.

8 52. Premera owed a duty of care to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
9 Members because they were foreseeable and probable victims of a data breach given Premera's  
10 outdated and inadequate IT systems and security practices. Premera solicited, gathered, and  
11 stored this information for its own business purposes and in order to facilitate transactions with  
12 its insureds.

13 53. Premera was in a special relationship of trust with Plaintiff and the other Class  
14 and Sub-Class Members reason of Premera being entrustment with their PII and private banking  
15 and healthcare information. By reason of this special relationship, Premera had a duty of care to  
16 use reasonable means to keep the PII and private banking and healthcare information of Plaintiff  
17 and the other Class and Sub-Class Members private and secure. Premera unlawfully breached  
18 this duty.

19 54. In the absence of negligence, Premera would have known that a breach of its IT  
20 systems would cause damages to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members and that  
21 Premera had a duty to adequately protect such PII and private banking and healthcare  
22 information.

23 55. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members entrusted Premera with their  
24 PII and private banking and healthcare information, based on their understanding that Premera  
25 would safeguard their PII and private banking and healthcare information, and that Premera was  
26 in a position to protect against the harm caused to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
27 Members as a result of a data breach.

1           56.     Premera's own conduct created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff and the  
2 other Class and Sub-Class Members. Premera's reckless and negligent conduct included, but  
3 was not limited to, its failure to take the steps and opportunities to prevent and stop the data  
4 breach and to secure its systems as set forth herein.

5           57.     Premera breached the duties it owed to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
6 Members by failing to exercise reasonable care and implement adequate IT security systems,  
7 protocols and practices sufficient to protect the PII and private banking and healthcare  
8 information of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members.

9           58.     Premera breached the duties it owed to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
10 Members by failing to properly implement IT systems or security practices that could have  
11 prevented the loss of the data at issue.

12           59.     Premera breached the duties it owed to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
13 Members by failing to properly maintain their PII and private banking and healthcare  
14 information in Premera's possession which has been accessed by hackers. In the absence of  
15 negligence, Premera should have known that Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
16 Members were foreseeable victims of a data breach of Premera's IT systems because of  
17 applicable laws and statutes that require Premera to reasonably safeguard sensitive PII and  
18 private banking and healthcare information and because of the results of the federal audit  
19 performed on Premera's IT systems. By its reckless and negligent acts and omissions described  
20 herein, Premera unlawfully breached this duty.

21           60.     Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members were and will be damaged  
22 by Premera's breach of this duty.

23           61.     The PII and private banking and healthcare information of Plaintiff and the other  
24 Class and Sub-Class Members have been compromised by the breach of Premera's inadequate IT  
25 security included, without limitation, information that was being improperly stored and  
26 inadequately safeguarded by Premera. The breach of security was a direct and proximate result  
27 of Premera's failure to use reasonable care to implement and maintain appropriate IT security  
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1 procedures reasonably designed to protect the PII and private banking and healthcare information  
2 of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members. This breach of security and  
3 unauthorized access to the private, nonpublic PII and private banking and healthcare information  
4 of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members was reasonably foreseeable, particularly  
5 in light of the previous warnings from federal auditors that Premera's IT systems were outdated,  
6 not secure, and contained security vulnerabilities targeted by hackers of PII maintained on the  
7 databases of health care companies.

8         62. Premera's failure to maintain the privacy of Plaintiff's and the other Class and  
9 Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information has directly and  
10 proximately caused them immediately impending harm and burden. Plaintiff and the other Class  
11 and Sub-Class Members are now forced to be on constant heightened lookout for signs of  
12 identity theft and will need to undertake numerous ongoing expenses and preventive (or  
13 remedial) measures because their PII and private banking and healthcare information are no  
14 longer private. Premera knew or should have known that the IT systems on which it stored the  
15 PII and private banking and healthcare information of millions of its customers had  
16 vulnerabilities and was at risk of breach by hackers. Premera was negligent in continuing such  
17 data processing in light of those vulnerabilities and the sensitivity of the data.

18         63. As a direct and proximate result of Premera's negligence, Plaintiff and the other  
19 Class and Sub-Class Members have suffered and will suffer certainly impending damages  
20 including but not limited to, loss of control of their PII and private banking and healthcare  
21 information, the burden and cost of heightened monitoring for signs for identity theft and  
22 medical insurance fraud, for undertaking actions such as credit card freezes and alerts to prevent  
23 identity theft, and remediating acts and damages caused by identity theft, and other economic  
24 damages.

25         64. Premera's offer of two years of free credit-monitoring and identity-theft-  
26 protection services to those affected by the breach does not mitigate the harm. Such protection  
27 has not been proved foolproof. It does not protect against health care fraud committed by  
28

1 criminals using an individual's private healthcare information. Moreover, the risk of identity  
2 theft and medical insurance fraud using the PII and private banking and healthcare information  
3 that the hackers accessed will continue to exist for the rest of the affected individuals' lives.

## 4 **COUNT II**

### 5 **BREACH OF CONTRACT**

6 65. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges all allegations contained in the preceding  
7 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

8 66. The insurance policies Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members  
9 purchased from Premera constitute contracts between Plaintiff and the other Class Members and  
10 Premera.

11 67. In addition to providing health insurance coverage, a material part of the Premera  
12 insurance policy contracts was Premera's promise to protect Plaintiff's and the other Class and  
13 Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information.

14 68. In Premera's insurance policy contracts and its published privacy notices,  
15 Premera expressly promised Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members that Premera  
16 only discloses PII and private banking and healthcare information when required to do so by  
17 federal or state law or with their consent. Premera further promised that it would protect  
18 Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare  
19 information.

20 69. Premera promised to comply with all HIPAA standards and to ensure that  
21 Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare  
22 information was protected. Premera further promised to provide notice to Plaintiff and the other  
23 Class and Sub-Class Members in describing Premera's legal duties and privacy practices with  
24 respect to their PII and private banking and healthcare information.

25 70. The insurance policy contracts required Premera to safeguard Plaintiff's and the  
26 other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information to  
27 prevent its disclosure and/or unauthorized access.

71. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members fully performed their obligations under the Premera insurance policy contracts.

72. Premera did not adequately safeguard Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information. Premera did not honor its promise to comply with HIPAA's guidelines or industry standards when it stored its members' PII and private banking and healthcare information, even after an audit revealed vulnerabilities.

73. Premera's failure to honor its IT system security and data protection promises resulted in Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members receiving services of less value than they paid for in that they received health care insurance coverage without adequate IT system security and data protection practices, and thus Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members did not receive the benefit of their bargain and have been damaged.

74. Premera's failure to honor its contractual promises and obligations to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members constitutes a breach of contract.

75. As a result of Premiera's breach of contract, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members suffered damages amounting to the difference between the price they paid for Premiera's insurance policy contracts as promised by Premiera and the actual diminished value of Premiera's insurance policy contracts, and consequential damages.

### COUNT III

## BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT

76. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges all allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

77. By providing their PII and private banking and healthcare information to Premera to purchase and maintain medical insurance policies and to arrange for payment and/or reimbursement for medical care under Premera insurance policies, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members entered into implied contracts with Premera pursuant to which Premera agreed to safeguard and protect such information from unauthorized access and theft.

1 78. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members fully performed their  
2 obligations under the implied contracts with Premera.

3 79. Premera breached the implied contracts it made with Plaintiff and the other Class  
4 and Sub-Class Members by failing to safeguard and protect the PII and private banking and  
5 healthcare information of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members, and by allowing  
6 unauthorized access to Premera's IT systems.

7 80. The damages to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members as described  
8 herein were the direct and proximate result of the Premera's breaches of these implied contracts.

9 **COUNT IV**

10 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

11 81. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges all allegations contained in the preceding  
12 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

13 82. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members conferred a monetary  
14 benefit upon Premera in the form of premiums paid for the purchase of medical insurance  
15 policies from Premera during the period of the data breach.

16 83. Premera has knowledge of the benefits conferred directly upon it by Plaintiff and  
17 the other Class Members.

18 84. The monies paid for the purchase of insurance policies by Plaintiff and the other  
19 Class and Sub-Class Members during the period of the data breach were supposed to be used by  
20 Premera, in part, to pay administrative and other costs of providing reasonable data security and  
21 protection to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members.

22 85. Premera failed to provide reasonable security, safeguards and protection to the PII  
23 and private banking and healthcare information of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
24 Members and, as a result, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members overpaid Premera  
25 for insurance purchased during the period of the data breach.

26 86. Under principles of equity and good conscience, Premera should not be permitted  
27 to retain the amounts paid for insurance service belonging to Plaintiff and the other Class and  
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1 Sub-Class Members because Premera failed to provide adequate safeguards and security  
2 measures to protect Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private  
3 banking and healthcare information that they paid for but did not receive.

4 87. As a result of Premera's conduct as set forth in this Complaint, Plaintiff and the  
5 other Class and Sub-Class Members suffered and will suffer damages and losses as stated above,  
6 including monies paid for Premera insurance policies that Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-  
7 Class Members would not have purchased had Premera disclosed the material fact that it lacked  
8 adequate measures to safeguard PII and private banking and healthcare information, including  
9 the difference between the price paid for Premera policies as promised and the actual diminished  
10 value of services received.

11 88. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members have conferred directly upon  
12 Premera an economic benefit in the nature of monies received and profits resulting from  
13 premiums paid and unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiff and the other  
14 Class and Sub-Class Members.

15 89. The economic benefit, including premiums paid and the overcharges and profits  
16 derived by Premera and paid by Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members, is a direct  
17 and proximate result of Premera's unlawful practices as set forth in this Complaint.

18 90. The financial benefits derived by Premera rightfully belong to Plaintiff and the  
19 other Class and Sub-Class Members.

20 91. It would be inequitable under established unjust enrichment principles for  
21 Premera to be permitted to retain any of the financial benefits, premiums, profits and overcharges  
22 derived from Premera's unlawful conduct as set forth in this Complaint.

23 92. Premera should be compelled to disgorge into a common fund for the benefit of  
24 Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members all unlawful or inequitable premiums thus  
25 received by Premera.

26 93. A constructive trust should be imposed upon all unlawful or inequitable sums  
27 received by Premera traceable to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members.

**COUNT V**  
**BAILMENT**

94. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges all allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

95. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members delivered their PII and private banking and healthcare information to Premera for the exclusive purpose of purchasing and utilizing insurance policies from Premera.

96. In delivering their PII and private banking and healthcare information to Premera, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members intended and understood that Premera would adequately safeguard their PII and private banking and healthcare information.

97. Premera accepted possession of Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information acting as an insurer of the Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members.

98. In accepting possession of Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information, Premera understood that Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members expected Premera to adequately safeguard their PII and private banking and healthcare information. Accordingly a bailment (or deposit) was established for the mutual benefit of the parties.

99. During the bailment (or deposit), Premera owed a duty to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members to exercise reasonable care, diligence and prudence in protecting their PII and private banking and healthcare information.

100. Premera breached its duty of care by failing to take appropriate measures to safeguard Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information, resulting in the unlawful and unauthorized access of that information from Premera's IT systems by unauthorized recipients.

101. As a direct and proximate result of Premera's breach of its duty, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members suffered and will suffer consequential damages that were reasonably foreseeable to Premera, including but not limited to the damages sought herein.

103. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members have no adequate remedy at law.

## VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON DATA BREACH STATUTE

105. The Premera data breach constitutes a “breach of the security of the system” under RCW §§ 19.255.010(1) and (4).

106. The data breach occurred on May 14, 2014. Premera claims it discovered the breach on January 29, 2015. Premera first began mailing notice of the data breach to affected Premera customers, vendors and consumers on March 17, 2015, more than six weeks after Premera discovered the breach.

107. Premera negligently and recklessly failed to provide reasonable and adequate security measures to protect Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information.

108. Premera unreasonably delayed in notifying Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members of the security breach of Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and healthcare information after Premera knew the data breach had occurred. Premera failed to disclose immediately the data breach to affected customers and consumers as required by RCW 19.255.010(1).

1 109. On information and belief, no law enforcement agency instructed Premera that  
2 notification to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members would impede investigation.

3 110. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members have been damaged in the  
4 interval between the data breach, which occurred on May 14, 2014, Premera's discovery of the  
5 breach on January 29, 2015, and Premera's transmission of notice thereof, which began on  
6 March 17, 2015 and as of the date of this Complaint which many affected Premera customers  
7 and consumers have yet to receive.

8 111. As a result of Premera's violations, Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class  
9 Members will incur economic damages related to the expenses for the losses associated with  
10 paying for health services they believed were purchased through secure transactions. Plaintiff  
11 and the other Class and Sub-Class Members would not have purchased the health services had  
12 they known that their PII and private banking and healthcare information would be compromised  
13 and accessed by hackers.

14 112. As a direct and proximate result of Premera's violation of RCW §§  
15 19.255.010(1), Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members have suffered and will  
16 suffer certainly impending consequential damages reasonably foreseeable to Premera, which  
17 they are entitled to recover.

## 18 **COUNT VII**

### 19 **VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON UNIFORM HEALTH CARE INFORMATION ACT**

#### 20 **(On Behalf Of Plaintiff and the Sub-Class)**

21 113. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges all allegations contained in the preceding  
22 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

23 114. The Washington Uniform Health Care Information Act ("UHCIA"), RCW  
24 § 70.02.020, prohibits disclosure of health care information to any other person without the  
25 patient's written authorization.

26 115. Under the UHCIA, "health care information" is defined as, "any information . . .  
27 that . . . directly relates to the patient's health care." RCW § 70.02.010(6).



1 116. The UHCIA has been held to apply to health insurers.

2 117. The UHCIA permits a private right of action for damages, which shall include  
3 reasonable attorneys' fees and all other expenses reasonably incurred to the prevailing party.  
4 RCW § 70.02.170(2).

5 118. By failing to protect Plaintiff's and the other Sub-Class Members' health care  
6 information which was accessed by unauthorized persons in the data breach, Premera disclosed  
7 Plaintiff's and the other Sub-Class Members' health care information in violation of the UHCIA.

8 119. Consequently, Premera is liable to Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class Members for  
9 their damages, attorneys' fees and all other expenses.

10 **COUNT VIII**

11 **VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE FAIR CONDUCT ACT**

12 **(On Behalf Of Plaintiff and the Washington Sub-Class)**

13 120. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges all allegations contained in the preceding  
14 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15 121. This claim is brought pursuant to the Washington Insurance Fair Conduct Act  
16 ("IFCA").

17 122. The IFCA prohibits any person in the business of insurance to engage in unfair or  
18 deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of such business (RCW § 48.30.010(1)), as such acts or  
19 practices are defined pursuant to RCW § 48.30.010(2).

20 123. RCW § 48.30.010(2) authorizes the insurance commissioner to promulgate  
21 regulations defining unfair or deceptive acts or practices. Pursuant to RCW § 48.30.010(2), the  
22 Insurance Commissioner promulgated Washington Administrative Code regulations defining  
23 unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the business of  
24 insurance.

25 124. Pursuant to WAC § 284-04-300, a licensed insurer shall not, directly or through  
26 any affiliate, disclose any nonpublic personal financial information about a consumer to a  
27

1 nonaffiliated third party without advance notice to the consumer providing the consumer with an  
2 opportunity to opt out.

3 125. Pursuant to WAC § 284-04-505, a licensed insurer shall not disclose nonpublic  
4 personal health information about a consumer or customer unless an authorization is obtained  
5 from the consumer or customer whose nonpublic personal health information is sought to be  
6 disclosed.

7 126. Pursuant to WAC § 284-04-625, the Insurance Commissioner “defines failure to  
8 provide notice of security breaches in compliance with this section as an unfair practice,” and  
9 requires “[n]otifying affected entities without unreasonable delay.”

10 127. WAC § 284-04-610 provides that “[a] violation of this chapter [Chapter 4 Wash.  
11 Admin. Code] shall be deemed to be an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive  
12 act and practice in this state.”

13 128. Premera’s violations of the IFCA have caused Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class  
14 Members to face substantial expense to protect themselves from the misuse of their private  
15 health and have placed Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class Members at serious risk of incurring  
16 monetary damages.

17 129. In addition to or in lieu of actual damages, because of the injury, Plaintiff and the  
18 other Sub-Class Members seek damages, equitable relief, attorneys’ fees and costs for each  
19 injury and violation which has occurred.

## 20 **COUNT IX**

### 21 **VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

#### 22 **(On Behalf Of Plaintiff and the Sub-Class)**

23 130. Plaintiff incorporates and re-allege all allegations contained in the preceding  
24 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

25 131. This claim is brought pursuant to the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW  
26 § 19.86.020, et seq.

1           132. The Washington Consumer Protection Act (CPA) prohibits unfair methods of  
2 competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.  
3 RCW § 19.86.020.

4           133. Premera engaged in the conduct alleged in this Complaint in transactions intended  
5 to result, and which did result, in the sale of healthcare policies to consumers, including Plaintiff  
6 and the other Sub-Class Members.

7           134. Premera is engaged in, and its acts and omissions affect, trade and commerce.

8           135. Premera's acts, practices and omissions complained of herein were done in the  
9 course of Premera's business throughout the United States, including in Washington State.

10          136. Premera's conduct as alleged in this Complaint, including without limitation,  
11 Premera's failure to maintain adequate IT systems and data security practices to safeguard  
12 customers' PII and private banking and healthcare information, Premera's failure to disclose the  
13 material fact that its IT systems and data security practices were inadequate to safeguard  
14 customers' PII and private banking and healthcare information from unauthorized access and/or  
15 theft, and Premera's failure to disclose in a timely and accurate manner the material fact of the  
16 data security breach, constitute unfair methods of competition and unfair and/or deceptive acts or  
17 practices within the meaning of the CPA.

18          137. The CPA prohibition applies to persons engaged in the business of insurance,  
19 pursuant to RCW § 48.30.010(1), which prohibits any person in the business of insurance to  
20 engage in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of such business, as such acts or  
21 practices are defined pursuant to RCW 48.30.010(2). Moreover, the Washington Legislature has  
22 declared a public interest in the insurance business. Consequently, Premera's violations of the  
23 IFCA, as alleged in Count VIII above, constitute deceptive acts or practices for purposes of the  
24 CPA.

25          138. Premera's unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, as alleged, affect the public  
26 interest because, among other things, the acts or practices affect millions of members of the  
27 public.

1           139. The damages, ascertainable losses and injuries, including to their money or  
2 property, which have been suffered by Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class Members as a direct  
3 result of Premera's unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices as set  
4 forth in this Complaint include, without limitation: (a) theft of their PII and private banking and  
5 healthcare information; (b) costs associated with the detection and prevention of identity theft  
6 and unauthorized use of their financial accounts; (c) loss of use of and access to their account  
7 funds and costs associated with the inability to obtain money from their accounts or being  
8 limited in the amount of money they are permitted to obtain from their accounts, including  
9 missed payments on bills and loans, late charges and fees, and adverse effects on their credit  
10 including adverse effects on their credit scores and adverse credit notations; (d) costs associated  
11 with time spent and the loss of productivity from taking time to address and attempt to  
12 ameliorate and mitigate the actual and future consequences of the Premera data breach, including  
13 without limitation, finding fraudulent charges, cancelling and reissuing cards, imposition of  
14 withdrawal and purchase limits on compromised accounts, and the stress, nuisance and  
15 annoyance of dealing with all issues resulting from the data breach for the rest of their lives; (e)  
16 the imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from potential fraud, identity and medical  
17 theft posed by their PII and private banking and healthcare information being placed in the hands  
18 of criminals and being misused via the sale of consumers' financial and health information on  
19 the Internet black market; (f) damages to and diminution in value of their personal and financial  
20 information entrusted to Premera for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining health insurance  
21 from Premera and with the understanding that Premera would safeguard their PII and private  
22 banking and healthcare information against theft and not allow access and misuse of their data by  
23 others; (g) purchases of Premera insurance policies that Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class  
24 Members would not have purchased had Premera disclosed that it lacked adequate systems and  
25 procedures to reasonably safeguard customers' PII and private banking and healthcare  
26 information and had Premera provided timely and accurate notice of the data breach; (h)  
27 premium overpayments made to Premera for insurance policies during the data breach in that a  
28

1 portion of the premiums for such policies paid by Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class Members was  
2 for the costs of Premera providing reasonable and adequate safeguards and security measures to  
3 protect their PII and private banking and healthcare information, which Premera failed to do and,  
4 as a result, Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class Members did not receive what they paid for and  
5 were overcharged by Premera; and (i) the continued risk to their PII and private banking and  
6 healthcare information, which remains in the possession of Premera and which is subject to  
7 further breaches so long as Premera fails to implement appropriate and adequate measures to  
8 protect PII and private banking and healthcare information in its possession.

9 140. Because Premera violated the CPA, Plaintiff and the other Sub-Class Members  
10 are entitled to damages pursuant to RCW § 19.86.090, up to three times the value of the actual  
11 damages sustained, and attorneys' fees and costs.

12 141. Plaintiff has provided notice of this action and a copy of this Complaint to the  
13 Washington State Attorney General pursuant to RCW § 19.86.095.

## 14 **COUNT X**

### 15 **INVASION OF PRIVACY**

16 142. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges all allegations set forth above, as  
17 though fully set forth herein.

18 143. One who gives publicity to a matter concerning the private life of another is  
19 subject to liability to the other for invasion of his privacy if the matter publicized is of a kind that  
20 (a) would be highly offensive to a reasonable person and (b) is not of legitimate concern to the  
21 public.

22 144. That health care information is considered personal, private and sensitive has been  
23 clearly expressed by the Washington State Legislature in the "Findings" section of the Uniform  
24 Health Care Information Act, RCW §70.02.005: "The legislature finds that: (1) Health care  
25 information is personal and sensitive information that if improperly used or released may do  
26 significant harm to a patient's interests in privacy, health care, or other interests."

145. By improperly permitting disclosure of Plaintiff's and the other Class and Sub-Class Members' PII and private banking and health care information to unauthorized third persons, Premera is liable to Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members for invasion of their privacy.

146. Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members are entitled to recover damages for (a) the harm to their interests in privacy resulting from the invasion, (b) their mental distress resulting from the invasion, and (c) special damage of which the invasion is a legal cause.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, respectfully requests the following relief:

a. that this Court certify this action as a Class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) and appoint Plaintiff as Class and Sub-Class representative and Plaintiff's counsel as Class and Sub-Class counsel;

b. that this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members and against Premera for all the claims and under all the legal theories alleged herein;

c. that this Court award Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members appropriate relief, including actual and statutory damages, restitution and disgorgement;

d. that this Court award attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of this suit;

e. that this Court award Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowable by law;

f. that the Court award Plaintiff and the other Class and Sub-Class Members equitable, injunctive and declaratory relief as may be appropriate under applicable laws.

Plaintiff, on behalf of the other Class and Sub-Class Members, seeks appropriate injunctive relief designed to ensure against the recurrence of a data breach by adopting and implementing reasonable data security practices to safeguard customers' financial and personal information, by

1 an Order requiring Premera to implement reasonable data security enhancements as they become  
2 available, including data encryption, segregation of sensitive data, more robust passwords,  
3 authentication of users, increased control of access to sensitive information on the network,  
4 prohibitions of mass exports of sensitive data;

5 g. that this Court enter such additional orders or judgment as may be necessary to  
6 prevent the data breach from recurring and to restore any interest or any money or property  
7 which may have been acquired by means of violations set forth in this Complaint;

8 h. that the Court award such other and further relief as it may deem just and  
9 appropriate.

#### 10 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

11 Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands a trial by jury  
12 on all issues so triable.

13 Dated: April 1, 2015  
14

15 s/ Cliff Cantor

16 Cliff Cantor, WSBA # 17893

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